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Athenians along the coast of Western Italy. Professor Helbig has proved this to be impossible, and that the Athenian vessels in the VI and V centuries were not in relations with Etruria, but only with Southern Italy and the east coast of Sicily; the Syracusan vessels being those which transported to Etruria the vases they received from Athens. This monopoly was broken up only by the Athenian invasion of 413. The author believes that the Syracusans were not only go-betweens, but carried articles of their own manufacture, and that a part of the bronzes and other objects found in Italic necropoli are the product of Syracusan workshops—an important fact, if it be true. The proofs brought forward to verify the theory, that the Athenians knew nothing of Etruria, Campania, and part of Sicily are of varied character, and are presented with clearness and precision.—SAL. REINACH, in *Revue Critique*, 1889, pp. 263–4.

H. HEYDEMANN. *Pariser Antiken*. XII Hallisches Winckelmanns-programm. 4to, pp. 90. Halle, 1887.

A new attempt is here made to restore the Aphrodite of Melos, and before her is conjecturally placed a *tropaion*, to which she is about to add a final weapon or other ornament: this with the right hand, while the left, containing the apple which has given rise to so much discussion, is to be conceived as resting against the *tropaion*. Overbeck's restoration of the statue, by giving it a shield as a mirror, would seem to be but little improved upon by this essay of Heydemann.—E. KROKER, in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, No. 10.

RUDOLF KAISER. *De inscriptionum graecarum interpunctione*. 8vo, pp. 38. Berlin, 1887.

The subject is explained intelligently and cautiously, but, from the nature of the case, no very wide generalizations are reached. The most usual mark of punctuation is two dots, one placed over the other: a series of three dots in a vertical line is also considerably used, but the two dots do not seem to be of older usage than the three. A single dot as a sign of punctuation is quite rare, and is confined to Italian and Sicilian inscriptions; and punctuation of any sort always has an antique flavor, though it can be followed through a period of some 200 years. A reference to the punctuation on the Mesa-stone leads Kaiser to the conclusion that Greek punctuation was derived from the Phoenicians, along with their alphabet. The irregularity with which it is used on Greek inscriptions is another proof that the custom rested on tradition rather than on usefulness.—PAUL CAUER, in *Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1889, No. 7.